THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

GREAT SPEECH

OF HON. W. PITT FESSENDEN. OF MAINE,

In Senate of the United States, Friday, May 6, 1862, Closing the Debate on the Tax Bill, which after-wards Passed by a Vote of 37 to 1.

Mr. FHSSERDEN. Mr. President, I proposed last even-ing to say a few words in relation to bis bill; but the Senate saw fit to adjourn at that itime, and I do not know that I ought to say anything about it now. I know very well, after the interesting debates we have had on an in-tresting subject to-day, that anything I propose to say with reference to his bill will be of quite a different character. I bog leave to assure the Senate that I would be sheat were it not that gouldmen — members of the bents and members of the committee-binst that, as chairman of the committee, and having had charge of the bill, it is my duty to make a few suggestions before the vote is taken, insemuch, particularly, as the bill has been assailed with considerable asperity in rela ion to some of its details, and to reply to the remarks of that kind that have been made.

its details, and in relation in fact to its general cuaracter, by different genthemen, and that, up to this period, no one has undertaken to reply to the remarks of that kind that have been made. Mr. President, I am not particularly attached to this bill. I acknowledge its defects. It is in the nature of things that there must be many defects in a bill passed at this period, comprehending so much, as it necessarily comprehendr, in order to effect the purpose for which it was framed. Senators will ebserve, and the country will understand. I trust, that the undertaking is one of very great difficulty, for several rescons. In the first place, the undertaking is new, comparatively. In the country. We have had no experience in a matter of this maturo for so long a period of years that we come to it is genoration of men entircly unacquainted, practically, with what of a similar character has previously been deark. The difficulty is not lesseved by the consideration that the country itself is so peculiarly eithed that we cannot derive nuch benefitfon the experience of the work on the same particular class of subjects. We are not a homoget cours people in any sense of the word. Our territory is very broad. The pursuits in which we are interested are exceedingly difficult to so regulate a tax of this description, applying as it must necessarily to a great variety of subjects, as to prevent marked inequali-ties, and to oponte in such a maner as to beastiffactor-to the whole people. When a Congress undertakes a work of this description, its necessarily a work of time; it is in its nature an experiment; it cells not only for great consideration, but for great forbaarance, great li-herality; and it calls upon Senators and R-presentatives more egenelity to bring to it all their calm deliberation, to lock which an ere single to the whole country, and to divest themselves so far as possible of local feelings and local interests. And yet, sir, nothing in the world is more difficult. This task, however, is one that we have be

more difficult. This task, however, is one that we have been called upon to try to perform. Under all these circumstances, the country has been very impatient. It has been calling for a tax bill, for a heavy tax bill; for one that should raise revenue equal to the demands of the time; that should give charactor to the country; that should give an usurance that we were ready and desirous to meet all our obligations in the most manly and direct and proper way. We gave that assurance by a vote of Congress at this very session. We promised the country, and we promised the world— all who had morey to lend, and who had lent it for onr use—that we would act upon this question is such a way as to satily them and the world that we meant to perform our obly attons, and that we shreak from no duty, how-ever unpleasant it might be. The country has been im-patient, but I trust that it will consider that, under all these circumstances, much time was required. My hese circumstances, much time was required. My honorable friend from Massachusets (Mr. Sumner) hat rather intimated to me that I had hat-had it too much ; hat I had not given the Sonate sufficient time to de-

the most entire confidence, although I think he as well as other men may be mistaken, even upon a subject on which be knows more than any of us, has contended that he samount of the national debt was a certain sum. I differed with him. I differed equally with my friend from New York (Mr. Harris) upon the same subject. But my friend from Bhode lished put the sam that he would be willing to raise higher, perhase, than I should. He said he would be willing to raise \$200,000,000, and that would accomplish our purpose. I do not think it is beloutely necessary to raise so sunch; and my difference with him was, that in my judgment the proposition that he was at that time advocating, but which he has seen fit on further reflection to witbufraw, does not come any-where near in its result to the estimate he formed of the necessities of the occasion. He might have been right, more likely to be right than I am; but upon that point I differed with him. Now, let us look at, our condition. I took a different line of argument. I have often seen, and no one can fail to undertand, especially at a. time like this, that if y ou go to the Tressury Department, and inquire what is the amount of our funded debt to.day, or the amount of the obligations of the Department outstanding, you the obligations of the Department ontstanding, you will fall short, necessarily, of ascertaining what the whole amount of debt is; because no one can look at the vact number of the men we have in the field, the great number of contracts that we know to be out-standing, the great amount of liabilities which have not where else? It cannot be put down at less than fifty millions a year. I should like to see a reasonable calculation that would reduce that item to a lower figure. Mr FOSTER. The cost of the army hitherto has been \$1,000 a man.
 Mr. FESSENDEN. I am speaking within bounds, and, shhough talking by millions, I am making calculations, the reasonableaness of which gentlemen will not fail to perceive. How will it be with the navy I Mr honorable and valued friend from Jowa [Mr. Grimes] would never consent; I apprelend, that we should be reduced to our old position, in regard to the navy. In the relations we shall maintain with the world for many years, after the experience we have gone through, we must necessarily have a respectable navy. I do not believe it will need by any means to be so expensive as it is now. I am willing to say \$25,000,000 for the navy; perhaps that may be too large, but I think not, and, at any rate, it is only about one-hall.
 There is another heavy item, and a vory heavy item. What do you suppose will be your pension list wheat this war is ended? And that must be a yearly expenditure. A fust of you suppose will be your pension list wheat this war is ended? And that must be a yearly expenditure. A fust of you suppose will be your pension list wheat the Pension Office at the time to show what the yearly amount would be in eddition to the them pension roll; and, unless I am greatly mi-taken in my recollection—I have not referred to the document—a report was mude to the other House fixing it at \$16,000,000 a year. Does any body believe that will his great army that we have and are to have, with all its cavalities, with all the security by sickness, we shall get for a collar less than \$20,000,000 a year for pensions to widows and orphans, and dithe life pensions to mimed and wounded solditers, and those who have been distabled permanently and thave given you together for the four boyod, 000,000 a year for pensions? I take it a that.
 Tha these sums th funding, the great amount of liabilities which have not passed through the Treasury, and undertake to say that there was nothing over and above, or that we could cal-culate exactly, how much there was over and above the amount stated. But we have something which comes near a criterion. We know the a certainty what the amount of the written obligations of the Government is; but we have something more. We have the ap-propriations made by Congress for the ourrent year in addition. Gentlemen say that the monoy may not be spen; but I appeal to every man's expe-vies ce, if he bas ever known the time whon the approyear an autonom, we note that any that the money may not be spect; but I appeal to very man's expe-ries ce, if he bass ever known the time when the appro-prisions made by Congress for the expenses of the year had met the organistures. Cartising there has been no such the since I have been in Uongress. There has never been a session of Congress at which we had not to make up deficiencies, and some times to a very large amount. Well, sir, there is something like a cor-tainty about these things, especially if we calculate by millione, that arlies from this fact; we have the esti-ments who are acquained with the details of those offices, as to how much it will be necessary to expead to meet the obligations of the particular branch of bu-sines under their care. Going upon this basis, and looking at the current year, we may approximate, with a reacoustle degree of certainty, to the amount of our expenditures for the current year. It is not aufil-clent to answer that it will not all be expended within the year. The question is, will that amount of obligation be British, the wire of 1953 periations of allow periods that when were been from all the period periods. A collabor were always the periods that are been been always that are to be in the periods that are periods to an argue that, set to the intermediate are periods to an argue that are to the periods that are periods to an argue that are to the periods to an argue that arg our objectionations for the barrent year, the hope and grant to answer that it will not all be expended within the year. The question is, will that amount of obligation be incurred within the year? A sho the expenditure, that is another thing. Will it be incurred ? If incurred, it has got to be met; it is a debt, sitnough not funded, not on interest. If there is an on standing obligation which the Governmeat must meet, it is as much a debt as if it were reduced into the inape of a bord on interest with cuppus annexed. There is no difference. I gave, the other day, and I can give parinaps a little more accurately to day, the amount of those appropria-tions for the present year. The appropriations for the year endirg June 30, 1862, were, at the second assiss of the Thirty-siath Congress, \$71,000,000, and at the spe-cial seesion, and at this gesion of Congress thus far, \$\$35,600,000, making \$606,000 000. Then, if you and to that the old debt of \$70,000,000, you have \$676,000,000 as the total ameunt. Gendemeen must be parficuly aware, that the cld debt of \$70,000,000, you have \$876,000,000 as the total amenut. Gendemeer must be perfectly aware, from their experience, when you take into consideration the state of the country at the present time, the contracts that have been made, the outstanding olaim, the ex-penditures of which no record, necessarily, can be made in a time like this, with so vat an expenditure, and the deficiencies that we are called upon almost every day of the session to meet that you may salely add twenty or thirty millions of dollars to that estimate which I have thus stated, at d in that way you have got a little over seven hundred millins. I see no escape from the conclusion that, at the end of the year, taking the appro-piations and inabilities together, we certainly make no unra onable estimate if we call the amount of what is owing from us, provided nothing has been paid, \$700,-060,000. There is to be a deduction made from that; and that is what we receive as revenue from customs, for that goes to diminish this smout. Alf hourable friend from Rhede Liand told us, the other day, he had made an estimate. How much did we receive laky par ? Mr. Sixuons. I made an estimate, and I shail say a word ahout these returns presently. How much did we receive last year ? Not fifty millions of dollars. I forget the exact amount. How much shall we receive this year? My friend ensy as ball receive a much larger sum than was estimated by the Secretary ot the Treasury, because he judges from the returns of April and May, and he has made a calculation upon that lass; and acalm he tells us he has made a calculation whatover founded upon a computison of the five years preceding 1860, or founded upon the months of April and May. Why, sin it would, which any degree of accuracy, for the reason that every sufficient reasons. We reduced to tariff duties in 1857, and the duties fell off largely. We have increased them revue for a whole year at any seasor upon the returns for the months of April and May ? Why, sin it would, which any degree is the total amount. Gentlemes must be perfectly aware, rom their experience, when you take into consideration

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thing in the way of retrenchment way to be done; but I really an compelled to acknowledge that I have not yet ecen it. Then, sir, the necessity is upon you. You must make your appropriations even if we are in the way of con-quering 3 peace. For many mouths to come, whatever may be our prospect, no one doubts that we must have a harge army and an efficient navy upon which to rely. The thing must be done before we close, and done ef-fectually, or all the efforts we have made are to be of no avail whatever I take it, then, precisely as it stands on the stimates of the departments and the judgment of Congress with reference to the appropriations to be made, and acknowledge this to be a dott, and a debt due, or to besome due. You have then, sir, \$1,200,600,000, or thereabourts, at the end of the two years. It is not a flatte-ing prospect. When I made a speech at the beginning of the seesion upon the subject of the United States nots built, twas willing, for the sake of argument and I did put it at a larger sum. I admitted that, possibly, at the end of two years it would be, or might be, \$1.500,000,000. Loased my calculation upon that, too, and I made a speech at that time, a hop-ful one, expressing the feelings I entertained, that in the accomplishment of this great work the money would be well spent, and that its constry, increasing and grow-ing as it must, with all its energies, all its powers, and all its wast advantages, such as are possessed by no other people on the face of the earth, could bear even that at and more. I am glad, nevertheless, that we have fallen short of it. I will suppose that we manage to keep out \$150,000,000 of treasmr notes during all this poried, on which we pay no interest, and have \$30,000,000 of of mode the work which

that you have spared the rich and taxed the poor; but, after all, I have found in my experience in life that the people of this country look beyond the enface of things, and see and understand motives and effects as well. It is not every man who has a watch that is able to say a tax; it is not every lady that has a plano-forte, which, perhaps, was a gift from a friend, or a logacy, that can afford to be taxed for it; it is not every person who owns any other article of luxury, that he fallers, porhaps, as a keepsake, who is able to pay a tax on it. It may be wise that Congress should refrain from this source of taxation.

seepsake, who is abf. to pay a tax on it. It may be wise that Congress should refrain from this source of taxation. Then the bill taxes should refrain from this source of which have been given; the receipti of railroads and steamboats, and dividend trust compaties, any moneyed corposition, and salaries, and incomes, and bonds, and legacies. Why? Because they are property, the pro-perty of prosperous people as a general rule. They are put of the fixed capital of the country, paying a profit and paying a profit of a peculiar character. By these taxes we equalize the others, and more than equalize them. Will my freed from Bhode Island tell ms that this is a tax upon the poor? If you call these rich who have more, perhaps, thas enough in this world-and those who have investments of these different kinds come within that category---if these are rich, they bear more than their share oi the burdens; for, in architon to bis, they pay a tax on income of other descriptions, and any B.

henorable friend knows very well where this will mostly fail. Without specifying further, the House of Representa-tives, in making this bill, endeavored to equalize taxation as far a-possible, to diffuse it through all the commutity, to make all classes bear a comfortable and reasonable share of the burden; those who had most to bear most, but all those who had auxthing, indirectly to pay some-thing. There is no other way in which you can meet the necessities of the forernment. I say stindirectly," be-ceuse is is not laid on them directly. They will only feel it, if at all, through the increased price of the articles they consume, and the rate and degree of consumption is withis their own powr. So much with reference to the bill itself; and I say here, and I say to the country, that I believe this tax bill has been, after all that has been said about it and notwithstanding all that has been said about it and notwithstanding shi that there may be found errors in car-ring it into execution, and in the matter of its admitte-

So much with reference to the bill itself; and I say here, and I say to the country that I believe this tax bill has been, after all that has been said about it and notwithstanding all that has been said about it, well and wisely devieed. That there may be found errors in car-rying it into execution, and in the matter of its stainint-tration, is very probable jout I believe it will fail with as much quality and as much fairness upon ihe difforent classes of the community as it is reasonable to expect a tax thus diffused should fail—much more so, vastly more so, that the system of taxing sales which has been pro-posed as its antagonist. Shut which I do not now propose to discuss, because I have alrearly treapassed too long upon the time of the Senate. And, (ir, I believe the bill has been framed with a sood, and 'true and honest de-sign to meet he wants of the Governmeut, to discharge our obligations, and to do no more than is absolutely ne-cessay for that purpose. I have comitted to speak of one peoculiar, branch, and that is the stamp tax so called. I do not believe that was can get along without it, and I have no fears in regard to it. We have arrow somewhat in the last eighty or ninety years, and the people of this country understand with inconvenience in its operation at first; but, in my indgment, it will soon be found to work easily. It is no-thing more than somewhat ortending the sam. sort lot incouvenience that the whole country experienced when we charged the system of postages, and required propay-ment by stamps, and yet how easily that works now. Kevrybody, in a short space of time, becaus excustomed to it. So it will be with this. The machtinery to carry it into operation was furnished in that case, and so it will be in this. I believe it a star that will be as ittle fet, and will produce as little difficulty, sifer it has had time to get fairly into operation, and be understood by the country, as any other. It is exceedingly light, if we covet certain cases, where very rich men are made to p putiee, and pais them. If course, it will be for his in-terest to have as few as possible, as well as to pay them is little as possible; but could we expect to got along with tess? We do not pay him that sum necessarily. If We pay him by a per centage, which cannot exceed that. There is no danger, I think, of abuse in the number of officers in that particular. We have, ther, an assessor in each district, who ap-points his assictants, and those we pay for the number of its assessable persons they put upon their lists, and also by the day. There the duty is almost constant; it goes on from month to month. The bill is so framed as to tax property values, and you must therefore have the value if of property at different periods; and you must have men to value it, and there will not be so many required, as the States have to assess rasily small st sums, but enough to nawer the purpose. There is nothing to make the per-formance of their duties offensive to the people, unless, public burdens. Arsessors must be employed. Could you get along, and have all the duties of asses-ing and collecting this great amount of taxes per-formed by the same individuals? Ong great objection to that is the propriety of having two sets of officers, in or-der that one may be a check on the other, bolh knowing what the tax is, and bolk knowing what account is to be readered cf it. Each one guards the other, for each is familiar with the other's burstens, and each has ac-reas to the same tources of information. In this, we adopt the system generally adopted in the States, and everywhere. I never heard of any section of this coun-try or any other, where the man who assessed the tax and the man who collected it were one and it way the machinery of the bill, that can only be tried by its working. It was not drawn originally and pro-ticely in the works or form in which it would have drawn it, and certainly it is not so well drawn as it might have been by my honorable friend from from free tried with it. It passed the ordeal of the Kous cient energy in the beginning. I commend this thought to the consideration of gentiemen who think that we are is danger of raising more under this bill than we shall

io danger of raising more under this bill than we shall need. Now, sir, I can, hardly venture a prediction; I have made no calculations upon which I could rely myself, in reference to the amount we shall realize moder this bill. We have increased somewhat on the bill, as it came from the House of Kepresentatives. The tax on cotton is diminished, but on other articles it is somewhat increased. I have said that I believe we could raise, with this and the direct tax, \$130,000,000. The list which I have before me, and which I will not trouble the Senate by reading, nor do I think I will print it, amounts to something less than that. We nust consider, howerey, that, it is going to cost something to collect the money. We cannot do that for less than \$12,000,000, out of it as it stands, free of I we can get \$120,000,000 ot of it as it stands, free of Inite that. We have to consider in wovers, they is going to cost something to collect the money. We expand to that for less than \$10,000,000, and that is to be deducted. If we can get \$12,000,000 out of it as it stands, free of all expenses, Senators need not treable themsolves with the idea that we shall get more moncy than we want. My only fear is, that it will fall short of that, notwithstanding the additions we have made to it. If it does, an increased iax upon spirits is left to us for the next seession of Geogress, and my friend from Ohio, as well as my friend from Altock Island, both agr. e that in six months hence we can venture to increase the rate, and perhaps we can get sconething more than is generally imagined out of the income tax. The Secretary of the Treasury said that, with some modifications, he thought we might get \$10,000,000 from the income tax. The Secretary of the Treasury said that, with some modifications, he thought we might get \$10,000,000 from the income tax. The Secretary of the state of the state of \$20,000,000, and I should not be surprised if we go \$20,000,000, and I should not be surprised if we go \$20,000,000, and I should not be surprised if we go \$20,000,000, and I should not be surprised if we go \$20,000,000, and I should not so some that hort of my calculations for the first year, I think we shall not be much beindhand, as some considerable time must elapse before we shall be called upon to ay all the interest to be included in my estimate of \$350,000. Mr. President, I am aware that instead of speaking a few minutes, I have been telking over an hour. My excuse to the Senate is, that I have labored as long and as herd upon this bill, and thought so much about it, that, perhaps, I am getting to be allthe beyond my measure in relation to the matter, and do not know well what to say, or how much it will do to say. I have thought is not the state and on the wore is which they could having so much about it. I though the wore the incese it we shall be called upon this bill, and in such work there is always imperfection. That a thing is not perfect, involving so much, is no reproach upon anyboly. I have said all I have to say on that point, and I find that instead of taking a few minutes on this large subject. I am going further than I intended. Now let me say a few words upon the bill itself. Upon what system is it devised ? As much as possible to make the barden equal upon all classes. We must find subjects of taxation. Have we found unnatural or unfit subjects? If it is not in all particulars what we wish, would it have been ad-visable for us here in the Senate to vary matorially from it ? Upon what idea are the two Houses of Congress based ? The originating of tax bills is lef by the Oon-stitution in the House of Representatives. They only can originate bills for raising revenue, because they are thought more nearly to represent the people and to un-derstand their interests. I know it has been said that the provision is useless just the framers of the Constitution meant something; they meant that those who had chargo of owning the people's purese, beginning the operation, should be those who are nearest the people, and they therefore said that the House of Representatives should be the body to arginate such bills. We have the pewer of amendment. In the British Parliament we all under-stand that it is settled that the House of Lords cau only take the mist suby are; throw out or pass such bills as the Commons send them. We have different pow-ers. There is no constitutional limit to our power eff amendment. We may, perhaps, have the power to change the bill ontirely; but is it wise to varesite that aview means anything, it means that the House of Expresen-atives means anything, it means that the House is the better judge of the subjects of taxation; that Knowing more about the people, they know better and can judge hetter upon what it is advisable to levy taxes. I stated in the committee in the beginning—I hope mone of my bretnere will take offence at iL-lhat, in my jognment, it Mores of congress and the say that, as to the views I advanced, they were advanced as suggestions rather than matters of legislation. Mr. FESSENDEN: I said these were my views, as a general rule; I am not saying that anybody opposed PHILADELPHIA BOABD OF TRADE. GEORGE N. TATHAM. BENJ. MABSHALL, JAMES R. CAMPBELL, LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphis. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS. PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS. NAYY DEPARTMENT, June 4. 1802. THE NAYY DEPARTMENT, June 4. 1802. THE NAYY DEPARTMENT will, until the 23d day of June, 1862, receive propositions for the construction and complete (quipment of double- howed side-wheel gunboats, ruder at each end, fore and all achonour figged, the load draught of which is not to exceed air feet, and the spect to be not less than thirteen knots for ten consocutive hours in amouth water when leaded, carrying coal for five days' consumption at that apeed. The engines to be single, and either beam, half beam, or inclined; the wheels to be overhung, and the guards mado as short fore and aft as practicable. The véssel to be built of the best materials, to be iron-strapped, copper built bolted, and sheathed with twenty-

strapped, copper built bolted, and sheathed with twenty-four-ounce yellow metal; the bulwarks to be rife-proof, and of plate iron. The armament to be one plyot gun at

and of plate iron. The armament to be one plyot gun at each end, weighing six thousand peends each, and four 24. pounder howitzors in broadside. The vessel is to be delivered at a navy yard within four mosths of date of contract, complete in every respect for naval cruising, and ready for hor officers and crew, ex-cluding only the armament, ordnauce stores, fuel for ma-chinery, provisions, and anchors and cables. To be fit-ted and supplied in accordance with naval usages, and the terms and conditions those usual in naval contracts. Partice proprising will present their own plans, specific-cations and models. The price stated must include the reseat with machinery and equipments complete, as above specified.

specified. No poposition will be considered unless from parties actually engaged in the construction of vessels and ma-chinery. je7-sw4t TO PAPER MAKERS .- The under-L signed will receive Proposals at the office of the State Printer in Harrisburg until THUBSDAY, the 12th day of June, 1862, to supply the following described

State Printer in Harmsonry Unit Photosovar, the size of June, 1862, to supply the following described sized paper, (samples to accompany proposals,) for the State Printing for one year from July 1, 1862, viz:
 Double Royal, fifty pounds to the ream.
 Double Royal, fifty pounds to the ream.
 Each to measure at least twenty-six by forty inches.
 And double-sized Foolscap, to weigh twenty-sight seventeen inches. Samples must accompany bids.
 Those making proposals must be prepared to give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the right is reserved to reject all bids not satisfactory to prior and ramples.
 The paper must be furnished in such quantities and at such times as required by the Superintendent of State Printing.
 HARTISDURG, May 9, 1862.

LEGAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of LADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States. in and for the Eastern District Court of the United States. in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the biguest and best bidder, for cash, at GALLOW-HILL-STREET WHARF, on THURSDAY, June 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M, 235 barries Turpentine, being part of the cargo of the schooner DIXIE. U.S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILAPELFHIA, June 9, 1862. iold-fit

MARSHAL'S SALE.--BY VIRTUE

close nucleon the budget, but all the articles ontoraced in a class nucleon be bid for. Each class will be considered by itself, and the con-tract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are low-est in the aggregate. The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool dyed. It shall he 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected, and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

MARSHAL'S SALE.-BY VIRTUE MAKSHA1/3'S SALE. — BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOBN OAD WALA-DER, Judge of the District Court of the United Fixtes, in and for the Kastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public sale, to the bighest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STREET WHARF, on THURSDAY, June 19th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the Schoner ACTIVE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies at said wharf. Also, at the same time and place will besold, 103 burrels of pickled Herring. U. S. Marshah E D. of Pennsylvania

and bath contain in the basis could gradient wook, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the newy yards. The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wook and pure indigo blue, wook dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wook. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be re-jected, and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard. The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than tweiver white wooken threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards, the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wook, pure indigo blue, wool dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half onnces to the yard, and no pieces hall be bolow 9½ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of ma-terial like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up. The fance! must be all wool, wool dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in the well of yards is be indiced of ma-Horring. WILLIAM MILLUMAND, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1862 jel0-6t MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Honorable John Oadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at BEAT I'S WHARF, foot of Warren street, Kensington, on WEDNE BDAY, June 18, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the following Machinery : Boiler and Smoke-stack, Safety Valve, Gauge Oock, Stam Pipe and Whistle, Oylinder, Valve and Bod, Con-necting Rod, Cross Head with guides, Eccentric Edo for valve, Rock Shaft with boxes, and sundry other articles. Can be exammed on the morning of sale. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. 8. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1862. ief-6t TINITED STATES EASTERN DIS-

TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

The flannel must be all wool, woel dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighting five ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads woven in the whole langth of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, each bale to contain 500 yards and 156 y pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 48.10 ounces per yard. The oversaftrs must be made of flannel like the above. The woolen-knit undershifts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes-No. 1, 36 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round--to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to sample s. U TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

equal to samples. The woolen-knit drawers to be all wool, best American fleece, indigs wool dyed, ribbed, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; No. 2, weist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; whist

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MA-

CLASS 1.

CLASS 2.

CLASS 3.

CLASS 5.

CLASS 6.

Blue Woolen Knit Undershirts. Blue Woolen Knit Drawers.

CLASS 7.

CLASS 8.

CLASS 9.

CLASS 10.

CLASS 11.

CLASS 12.

CLASS 13.

CLASS 14.

CLASS 15.

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the o tion of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in class must be bid for.

Black Silk Handkerchiefs.

Mattresses, (with two covers for each.)

.

Barnsley Sheeting. Canvas Duck. Biue Nankin.

Caliskin Laced Shoes. Kipskin Shoes. Grained Leather Boots.

Woolen Socks.

Blankets.

Canvas Duck Trowsers. Barnsley Sheeting Freeks.

Blue Seamless Pea Jackets.

Blue Cloth Pes Jackets.

Blue Cloth Trowsers. Blue Satinet Trowsers.

CLASS 4.

Blue Flannel Overshirts.

Bine Felt Caps.

Bine Satinet

Blue Flannel.

TERIALS.

SALES BY AUCTION. SALES BY AUCTION. TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION-M. THOMAS & SUNS, Nos. 139 and 141 Boath FOURTH Street. EERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 2, 1862. SEFABATE PROPOSALS, scaled and endorsed "Propersis for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 27th FAY OF JUNE. instant, for furnishing and deli-vering (or receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York. any quantities of either or all of the following classes of writeles of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Ohiof of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said uavy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commoncing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1863, viz.: SALE OF DRY GOODS ON THURSDAY MORNING, on four months' credit-tages British, French, and American dry Goods BO PFBLIC SALE: REAL ESTATE AND STOCK 3 AT THE EX: HANGE EVERY TUESDAY. BO FUENTIURE, at the Auction Store, every Thurs-tor merine June 12. c day mering. GY bEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—We have a large amount of real estate at private sale, in-cluding every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Austion Store. SALE OF CARPETINGS OR FRIDAY MOBNING, June 13, on four months' credit-850 pieces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian of REAL BSTATE SALE-JUNE 17. REAL BSTATE SALE-JUNE 17. Peremptory Sde-YALUAFLE COAL LANDS.-Our sale 17th June will include 7 tracts coal hands, Broad Top township, Penna. Full descriptions ready in hand-bills tings, mattings, &c SALE OF FRENCH DEY GOODS. ON MONDAY MORNING. June 16, on iour months' credit-850 packages French, German, Swiss, and British dry BFAL ESTATE SALE-JUNE 24. Orphans' Court Sale-Estate of John Smith, dec'd.-TWELVE PROPERTIES SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. ON TUESDAY MOBNING, June II, on four months' credit. 1,690 packages boots and shoes. Orphana' Court Sale-Fatate of Abm. Mitchell, dec'd. Sale Pr. 1735 Arch Street. HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRBOR, TA PESTRE DHILLP FORD & CO., AUCTION-MERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE B. HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRBOR, TAPESTRY CAPPETS, &c. THIS MORNING, 11th lost, at 10 o'clack, by catalogue, at No. 1735 Arcb street, the bandsome parlor, dining-room, and chember furniture, fine French-plate mirror, fine yeaves carnets &c. SEERS, DEC MARKET AND SEC COMMERCIA SP.
 SALN OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BEOGANS.
 ON THURBDAY MOBNING, June 12, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be-sold, by calaigeo, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and routhe' calf, kip, and grain boets; calf and kip brogans, gaiters, tics, walking shoes, do: women's misses', and childron's oalf, kip, goak, kid, and morocce heeled boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins. &c. Included in sale will be found a large ascottment of frat-class city-made goods.
 Goods open for cramination, with catalogues early on the morning of sale. carpets &c. Solution at a COURT of the morning of the sale.
Sale Nos. 339 and 141 South Fourth Street.
SUPERIUE FURNITURE. FRENCH. PLATE MIR. RGRB, ELEGANET PIANO-FORFES, BRU33ELG OARPETS. &c.
OB THURSDAY MORNING,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, elegant piano-forle, made by Obickering, fine mirrors, carpeta, &c.
Airo, a large quantity of haveraacks, knapsacks, canters, &c.
Airo, a fine rifle by Sharp.
Aiso, a marble counter.
Aiso, a marble counter.
Aiso, a marble counter.
Aiso, a marble counter. HURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., 429 OHNSTNUT STREET ON TUESDAY MOENING, June 17, at 10 o'clock, by ostalogue, on four months credit, 400 lots funcy and staple French dry goods, com-prising a general assortment. Also, a superior bagatelle table. DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEES AND COMMISSION MEBCHANT. SOUTHER corner of SIXTH and RACH Streets. L TIONEERS, No. 218 MARKET Street. LABGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AME-BICAN AND IMPOBTED DB1 GOODS, BIBBONS, MILLINESY GOODS, EMBBOIDERIES, &c., by Condense GREAT BARGAINS-WATCHES AND JEWELBY AT PRIVATE SALE. Fine gold and silver lever, le-pine, English, Noise, and French watches for less than half the usual selling prices. Watches from one dollar to one hundred dollars each Gold chains from 40 to 50 cents per dwt. Pisnos cheap. Catslegue, THIS MORNING. THIS MORNING. June 11, commencing at 10 o'clook precisely. BONNET RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS. Included in sale of Wednesday— An invoice choice styles extra quality bonnet and trimming ribbons. 100 cartons Paris artificial flowers, silk blond laces, tritian, bonnet material, &c. PABIS LACE POINTS, MITT3, &c. 100 lots Paris block silk lace points, lace shawls, bour-nous. &c. TAKE NOTICE. The highest possible price is lossed on goods at Ma-tions? Principal Establishment, southeast coruse of Sixth and face streads. At least one-third more than af ony other establishment in this city. NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLES: MENT. 250,000 TO LOAN. In isage or smell annonts, from one dollar to thousends, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jeweiry morchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, planos, sof goods of every description. LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATE: nous, &c. Also, long and short Paris embroidered mitts, &c. EMBROIDERINS, LINEN CAMBRIO HDKFS, &c Also, a line of late styles cambric, latonet, and aus ollars and sets, trimmings, bands, flourning, &c. 5-8 and 8-4 linen cambric hdkfs, white goods, &c. Also, 150 dozen ladies' and misses' hoop skirts Also, buck purces, fans, lancy gords, head nets, &c. SEWING MACHINE. This establishment has large fire and thief-proof safes for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private At commencement of sele, one sewing machine. BLAOK GRO35 DE BHINE. A full line of bigh-lustre black gross de Bhine, 2423 ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE "PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT." CHARGES GREATLY REDUCED. bes, for best city sales. STOOK CF A BE FAIL TRIMMING STOBE. Also, the entire stock of a city retail hosiery trimming store, comprising a general assortment of hosiery, gloves, triamings, fancy goods, notions, buttons, &c. MACHINERY AND IRON. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS, by . VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOEN S. COPN, CBtalogue. ON FRIDAY MORNING, The seamless per yard. The seamless per jackets and fait caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the size, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the nevy words

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, BIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, com-prising a general assoriment of fashionable goods for ladies', children's, and men's wear.

BY HENRY P. WOLBERT, D AUCTIONEER. BEMOVED from No. 9 South SECOND Street to No. 262 MARKET Street, nouth side, above Second Street. BEGULAB SALES OF DRY GOODS, TBIMMINGS, NOTIONE

FIRE INSURANCE. **D** MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADEEPHIA, No. 138 NOBTH SIXTH Street, below Race, insure Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise generally, from Loss or Damage by Fire. The Gompany ungrant te oding stul Lasses promptly and there have guaranty to adjust all Losses p to merit the patronage of the p DIREOT DIRE **Trancis Cooper**, **Michael McGeor**, Edward McGovern, Thomas B. McCormick, Matthew McAleer, John Cassady, Thomas J. Hemphill, Bernard H. Hulseman, Michael Cahill, Jarnes McGraw

all Losses promptly, and thereby hone	Quanditions for he we a
age of the public.	the multine of heine follow
DIRECTORS.	
William Morgan,	
James Martin,	
ern, James Duross,	
ormick. Francis Falls.	
Thomas Fisher,	sizes and kizds; Iron and
phill, John Bromley,	tions; Boll Turning, Screw
seman, Francis McManus,	connected with the above b
Hugh O'Donnell,	Drawings and Specificati
Bernard Bafferty,	
FRANCIS COOPER, President.	Propellers, &c., &c., respi she public, as being fully gines of all sizes, Marine, sets of patterns of differen outs orders with quick de pattern-making made at th Low-pressure, Fine, Tubu the best Pennsylvanis of sizes and kizds; Iron and itons; Boll Turning, Screw connected with the above b Drawings and Specificati establishment, free of char. The subacribers have any pairs of boats, where they
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	Tourn or nomer's sattore cite?

establishment, free of charge, and work guarantied. The subacribers have ample wharf-dock room for re-pairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and

led with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for rat

JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

 FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, FRILADELPHIA. MERIICK & SONS, ANGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, MANIFUL & SONS, MANIFUL & SONS, Manufacture High and Law Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river, and marine service. Boilers, Gesometers, Tanks, Icon Boats, &o.; Oest-ings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Ton-Frame Reofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Ball-road Stations, &c. Reforts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Sow, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defeostors, Filters, Punping Engines, &c. Bole Agents for N. Billienr's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Neemyth's Patent Scam Hammer, and As-pinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. NEWLY, OWNER M. EV. C. 1992. NOTIONS, Control Statements, Control Statements, Solution of the second statements and statements and statements and country dealers, are requested to attend these relations. sales. Consignments respectfully solicited from manufecta-Consignments respectivily solicited from manufecta-ters, importers, commission, wholesale, and job sing heuses, and retailers of all and every description of merchandise. Entire stocks of goods arrangedskad sold in lots to suit the retail trade. Ouseh advanced on goods. Sottlement second day from sale. my 10 Im* PENN STEAM EN GINE PENN STEAM EN GINE LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEOBETICAL ENGI-NEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK-SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, havins, for many years, been in successful operation, and been oxclusively sa-gaged in buiking and repairing Marine and Biver En-gines, high asd low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., tc., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Ra-gines of all sizes, Marine, Biver, and Stationary, beving gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-gets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are prepared to contract for Ra-sets of satterns of different sizes, are pre INSURANCE COMPANIES. ir prepared to contract for En-a, Bivor, and Stationary, heving, ont sizes, are prepared to exc-despatch. Every description of the shortest notice. Bigh and bular, and Oylinder Boffers, of charcoal iron. Forgings, of all d Brass Castings, of all descrip-ew-Onsting, and all other work s business. ations for all work done at inely area, and work customized.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Iam perfectly willing to be in-

Mr. SIMMONS. But I do not want him to argue on Mr. SIMMONS. But I do not want him to argue on what I said without knowing what it was. I began with the lst of January. I got these returns for the first quar-ter, and then for saven weeks of the second quarter. It was that that I stated to the Sanate. Mr. FESSENDEY. I dld not understand it to be so. Mr. SIMMONS. It was so. I want you to under-stand what I said.

Mr. FESSENDEX. 1 did not understand it to be go. Mr. SIMMONS. It was so. I want you to under-stand what I said. Mr. ExSENDEX. Let me say, sir, that the Senator could not, on the returns made then, in the present state of the country particularly, and bare as everything is and has been of foreign importation, make any extended calculation for the year. Now, with regard to the last two months, and perhaps three, and perhaps longer—I do not know exactly what length of time—it will be ob-servable, the Senator will at once see the fact, because its true, that it has been understood this tas bill was to be pasted, and that the tarilf must be increased rupon many similar articles in order to meet the increased rupon many similar articles in order to meet the increased rute that thargo importations have been made, for the last two or three months, into New York to meet tas sponed state of things, precisely as men have been seculating upon the proposed duty on liquor in that articlo. That is a fact, as I understand, about which there is no dispute, and that has, apparently, very much increased the trave of the ser from that increase Lot us go a little further. You cannot always celen-

at the end of the coming year? It will not be safe, I think, to calculate the droi aveness of the Government of all kinds at less than thirty-five millions of dollars. Then what will be our standing arm? I at there a gen-tleman here who does not believe, and has not the opinion been expressed, that for the future, at any rate for many years to come, we must have a regular standing army of at least fifty thousand men? I think so; the Government thinks so; I know no one who is not of that opinion. In the unsettled state of the country, such as it must necessarily be after peace is once accomplished, and in all the relations we shall have at home and abroad, we cannot safely suppose that we shall be able to get along with an ermy of less than fifty thousand mon. Many gendlemen have expressed the opinion that the timo will never again come in this country when we can have less than that number. As I said the other day, before these difficulties arose, our army of about seventeen thousand men, with our military defences, cost no ver twenty millions a year. At what figure, then, will it is safe to set down the expenses of an army of fifty thou-sand men, taking everything in connection with 'ft; tabing into consideration our military defences, the great extent of oar country, the vast expanse of transportation which makes the cost of an army here larger than any-where else? It cannot be put down at less than fifty millions a year. I should like to see a reasonable calcu-lation that would reduce that item to a lower figure. Mr FOSTER. The cost of the army hitherto has been \$1,000 a musa. Mr. FESSENDER. I am speaking within bounds, and, es of the G

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.					
	BES.				
		ARE	IVED.		

ARBIVED. Rrig Demerara, Ounningbam, 3 days from New York; with ice to E A Sonder & Co. Schr Ottoman, Blanchard, 6 days from New Bed-ford, with with mdse to captain. Schr Snow Flake, Dickerson, 5 days from Oumberland, Ya, in ballast to captain. Schr C. A Greiner, Young, 5 days from Yorktown, in ballast to captain. Schr Medora Chases 5 days from Boston with ice to

Schr Medora, Chase, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Thos E Cahill. CLEABED. Schr S B James, Chase, Key West, D S Stetson & Co. Schr White Sea, Littlefield, Boston, E A Souder & Co. Schr Everglade, Ficket, Boston, Bancorft, Lewis & Co. Schr C A Greiner, Young, Boxbury, G C Morris.

MEMOBAN DA. Sbip Hornet, Mitchell, at Pisaqua 8th April from Val-paraiso and Iquique, and sailed lat ut. for Philadelphia. Ship Serah March, Stowers, for Boston, was loading at

Sing Spran march, Stowers, for Boston, was loading at Piscaun 1st att. Ship Susan G Owen, Norton, at Callao 29th April from Ohinchas, and sailed same day for Hamburg. Bark Minuceota, Symmes, for New York, remained at Matanzas 27th ult. Bark Inzard, Karstens, cleared at Boston 9th last. for Rio de Janeiro and a market. Brig Billow, Cothell, sailed from Mystic 7th inst. for New York.

New York. Brig Mary Alvina, Ames, for New York, was loading at Matanzas 27th ult. Schr Montrore, Heart, sailed from Providence 7th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Ann Turner, Ayres, hence, arrived at Nantucket

3d inst. Schr Cynthia Jane, Bennett, hence, arrived at Hart ford 7th inst. Schr Thos Potter, Rackett, sailed from Fall River 6th

Schr Thoe Potter, Rackett, saidt from Fall River oth inst for Fhiladelphia. Schr Anita Damon, Haskell, cleared at Boston 9th inst for Calais, to laad for Dighton. Schr C S Edwards, Gandy, bonce for Key West, was passed 1st inst, lat S3 36, long 73, with loss of foresail. Schr Fanthea, Clark, C Tuttle, Loud, and G F Florm, Johnson, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. NOTICE TO MARINERS. FOC SIGNALAT THATCHER'S SILAND LIGHT STATION.— A fog whistle will be sounded as Thatcher's Island (Care Ann, Massachusetts) Light Station during fogs, thick or hazy weather, and during snow storms, from and after June 1, 1862. Thore will be a strong blast of the trumpet of six seconds duration, followed by an interval of fourteen seconds duration, making three blasts and three inter-rals per minute. vals per minute.

THE OTRICT OF PENNSYLYANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL, OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLYANIA,
CREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Enstern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in eix hundred and fifty-eight bass of railroad iron, takes and seized by the United States of Aorogia, and brought into the port of Philadelphia, in the said State of Gorgia, and brought into the port of Philadelphia, in the said State of Gorgia, and brought into the port of Philadelphia, and to inder the expressed, (justice so resulting) You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Litelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the end six hundred and fifty-eight bars of railroad iron, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Courtrom, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day, for publich of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court duy following, between the used lowns of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a roasonable and lawfin excess, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condenned as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be intimated, unto all persons adoread ale will prizes; and there they shall not appear at the time and place is and protein and will proceed to adjudication on the said exputer, and nay pronounce that the said size, in the editor and will proceed to adjudication on

inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip, whist-band to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every re-apect with the sample. The Barn sloy sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in weight; weight twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 up 4 to 1-10 inch. The carnas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and shont 56 yards in the piece. double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to 24 inch. The shees must be plsinly stamped with the contract-or's mame number of the shoe, and year when made. The shees must be plsinly stamped with a square avil, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be divered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 55 pairs, in these proportions, viz. 8 pairs of No. 5, 50 th 0. 6, 13 of No. 7 with 12 of No. 8, or vice versa, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10 and 2 of 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes. The boots must be of the best quality of out-taneed grain leather, sewed with a square avil, all the sewing and stitching to be some with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the ides shall be ewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample. The woollen socks must be woven or knit, indigo inixed, all wool, shell be well scorred, and in color and quality inly equal to sample. The mattressee must weigh ten pounds, including 1 ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in widtk. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to sample. The makin must be equal to the be: thus American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*. The blankets must weigh its pounds per pair, and mea-sure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be accel to an inch. The black sik handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and 12 grains Troy ; tex-ture, 14 by 23 to one-eighth of an inch. Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, produc-tion, and manufacture of the United States, as a prefer-ence will begiven to encl. A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up cluing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c.; are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finian of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said semples. The number or quantity which will be required of each

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, symples. The number or quantity which will be required of each

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of things, precisely as men have been speculating upon tween a different system in part, that is to say, a tax on all heavy or burdensome. On some articles, the rate is	include to warrante our claiming the virtues we do so	same calibres-viz: about 16 feet. One. In short, it PRESERVEN THE PRESERVES and giving a soft.	RELY CONTRACTOR
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ne: but as I said bore no sert of calculation could The honorable Senance from California has denounced which had been adopted. We heard them patiently, UNITED STATES BIOTINA BOOFING COMPANY	WYETH & BROTHER, have a cascable for an e	elevating screw. INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LADY.	- I MADITE OTTOTION ALAA A INTAIVABANDA INTAINA
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The to go a new rest to the to	pattern Columbiads	ing. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by	Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen car-
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tion of the country now? Why, sir, now we are in satate Mr. FESSENDEN. The Senator will excuse me; I as trong public opinion in regard to what would be the forwar: everybody is comparatively poor; our resources locked at his bill last evening; and if he will look at it he	Blackwell's celebrated Pickles.	Secretary of War. FULLY EQUAL to the BEST WELSH SLATE	S DAMITIMET I MILLING DOWNER
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